

## HOUSE

Twenty-sixth Day

## New Bills

H. B. 196—Relating to the issuance of licenses to copartnerships—Paxson.

H. B. 197—Providing for the extension of School street to Kamehameha Fourth road from Gulick avenue—McCandless.

## Third Reading

H. B. 7—(Kauai). To establish a fish cultural and biologic station at Honolulu. Amended by G. P. Cooke and Spalding. Passed, Kanoho, Kinsale and Kuphea dissenting.

H. B. 64—(G. P. Cooke). Relating to election of county officers. Passed, Asch, Huddy, Irwin, Kalakela, Kuphea and Poepeo dissenting.

H. B. 71—(McCandless). Repealing the law requiring installation of meters. Ca suggestion of the speaker, referred back to lands committee, together with information submitted by the waterworks department.

H. B. 119—(G. P. Cooke). Appropriating water license revenues to the use of the board of agriculture for forest protection and hydrographic surveying. Action deferred to March 26.

H. B. 148—(Lota). Relating to the salaries of county officers, proposing to pay supervisors reasonable traveling expenses and from meetings. Passed, Goodness, Irwin, Kalakela, Kanoho, Kuphea and Paxson dissenting.

H. B. 153—(Kawewehi). Relating to the compulsory filing of plans. Passed, Paele and Poepeo dissenting.

H. B. 154—(Kauai). Relating to the filing of plans and surveys of land in the office of the registrar of conveyances. Passed, 24 to 6.

H. B. 161—(Tavarey). Relating to the taking of property by railroad companies under power of eminent domain. Passed, Kalakela, Kanoho, Kinsale, Kuphea and Paele dissenting.

**Committee Reports**  
No. 187—Finance on H. B. 133, amending the incorporating act of the city and county of Honolulu, recommending it be tabled, because it takes away certain powers of the supervisors. Report adopted.

No. 188—Finance, on H. B. 115, making appropriation for tax office at North Kona, recommending its passage, with amendment reducing appropriation from \$1500 to \$500. Report adopted. Third reading tomorrow.

No. 189—Health and police, on H. B. 82 (da Silva), to provide for service of notice on habitual drunkards, recommending it be tabled, as H. B. 144 on the same subject has already passed. Report adopted.

No. 190—Finance, on H. B. 152, relating to fees for searching the records, recommending its passage with amendment reducing fee from \$1 to 50 cents. Report adopted. Third reading tomorrow.

No. 191—Finance, on H. B. 151 (Kuphea), relating to the registrar of conveyances, recommending its passage. Report adopted. Third reading tomorrow.

No. 192—Finance, on H. B. 55 (Watkins), relating to appropriation for street improvements in Punchbowl tract, recommending its passage with amendment raising the sum from \$30,000 to \$60,000. Report adopted. Third reading tomorrow.

**Communications**  
From the senate transmitting S. B. 12, relating to the incorporation of the city and county of Honolulu, recommending it be tabled, because it takes away certain powers of the supervisors. Report adopted.

74, passed by that body. Bill passed first reading in the house. Relates to exemption of personal property from forced sale.

From Palama Settlement, extending invitation to entertainment at its gymnasium Saturday evening, March 23. House will be on road to Maui on that date.

## SENATE

Twenty-sixth Day

## Passed Third Reading

S. B. 73—Act to permit certain school improvements to be made by supervisors of Maui.

## Passed Second Reading

S. B. 11—Act to restore the appointive powers of mayor of Honolulu, as amended.

## First Reading

H. B. 89—Act regulating acquisition of public lands—Huddy. &  
H. B. 113—Act regulating salaries of magistrate and attaches of district courts—Sheldon.

H. B. 157—Act setting aside \$20,000 for entertainment of distinguished visitors—Watkins.

H. B. 140—Act providing for construction of roads on public lands—Goodness.

**Resolutions from House.**  
Concurrent resolution No. 12 asking investigation of school conditions—Educational.

Joint Resolution No. 4, to create a land commission—Passed first reading.

**Communications.**  
Letter and resolution from Japanese residents of Honolulu asking to regulate driving—Judiciary.

From house, reporting H. B. Nos. 89, 113, 157 and 140 as passed, and S. B. 98 passed with amendment, and S. B. 60 as passed, and banana claims bill passed with amendment.

## AFTERNOON SENATE

Senator Wirtz's bill to establish civil service in Honolulu in the police and fire departments passed third reading in the senate this afternoon, slightly amended by the author. It will not go to the house. Metzgers measure to change the basis of taxation on vehicles was tabled, which was the recommendation of the committee, when it came up for second reading this afternoon.

Senator Chillingworth introduced a concurrent resolution to be forwarded to Hilo, thanking the commercial bodies of that town for the legislators' reception there.

**CORPORATION CAMPAIGN BILL Tabled IN HOUSE**  
Representative Archie Robertson's bill to prohibit corporation contributions to campaign funds was tabled by the house this afternoon on the recommendation of the judiciary committee, which reported as follows:

"Your committee believes that there is a federal law upon this matter passed recently by Congress, but whether Congress has made direct legislation upon this subject or not, your committee is of the opinion that the present law covering bribery as contained in chapter 204 of our revised laws fully meets the purposes of this bill."

The house afternoon session lasted only twelve minutes.

## TELLS WHY LOTA D. L. WITHINGTON QUIT KAUI BOARD ANSWERS FEAR ON PAVING

Points Out Facts of Controversy Mentioned by 'Our Modern Portia'

Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Sir:—I have taken no part in the franchise discussion between the Governor and the Rapid Transit, but I cannot overlook what is either a lack of memory or a defective power of the expression of a fair and accurate judgment on the part of our modern Portia when he deals with the company's case, misrepresents the company's position, and, whether intentionally or not, conveys a false impression in nearly every line. The company did not "first" take the position that, having paved King street with macadam, it could not be required to pave it in any other way. The first position it took was that it was prepared to pave either with ohia blocks or with bitulithic, and the superintendent of public works had first seemed to favor ohia blocks. The company had entered into a preliminary agreement, before any controversy arose, with Mr. Gilman, looking to pave with bitulithic. The controversy arose when it was discovered that the specifications required the company's property to be buried into a mass of concrete, preventing the company from removal or repair. Thereupon, the company voted that the president, manager and its counsel should wait on the governor and superintendent of public works, they being the officials to whom under the charter control in all these matters was committed. At the conference the company stated that it did not want to stand in the way of improvements, but referred to the difficulties in the way, to the fact that they were obligated to put in a patented article at a price determined by the patentee and that it was a question whether the company was obligated to put in a new pavement every time the supervisors or some other board ordered when a pavement had once laid did not require any repairs. The suggestion of submitting the matter to the supreme court was made by the governor and not by the company. The delay in the submission was not caused by the refusal of the company to agree to a reasonable statement of facts. As a matter of fact, the Governor brought the Superintendent of Public Works into line and into the agreement of facts which the company had contended for. It may be true in one sense that the decision was in favor of the government, but this statement is misleading. Both the government and the railroad were surprised when the decision held that the discretion of the Superintendent of Public Works had been taken away by the County Government Act; a contention not made by the government, and which was a main reason for the company's appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, which had previously sustained a similar appeal in the Liliha street case and reversed the judgment of the Hawaiian court.

What is said by the Governor about an appealable judgment and the company's refusing to abide by the decision shows either forgetfulness or unfamiliarity, because the proceedings were dismissed at the instance of the government. How could the Rapid Transit abide by a decision which the government had had set aside? I leave it to the public to determine who was engaged in child's play.

As to the threat made by the Territory to forfeit the franchise, I now learn for the first time that this had any effect on the compromise which was finally made, which was that we might pave with ohia as we had contended for from the first.

The correspondence with the Governor was on August 28 to 31, 1912. On July 26 we had notified the Supervisors of our willingness to pave, in substantial accordance with their action of July 23, with either ohia or stone blocks, and the change subsequent to that was to allow us to use ohia blocks instead of lava, which we had ordered on August 15.

DAVID L. WITHINGTON.

**MAYORALTY BILL PASSES 2ND READING**  
Senator Wirtz's bill to restore appointive powers of the mayor of Honolulu passed second reading this morning, being slightly amended by the committee and by Senator Wirtz himself. His other bill up for third reading, which aims to establish civil service in the police and fire departments of Honolulu, was deferred until this afternoon.

When Senator Chillingworth's banana claim bill came in to the senate this morning, having been amended by the house so as to double the sum originally inserted in the bill, which was \$30,000, it was assigned to the ways and means committee after considerable discussion. Several of the senators, notably Senator Brown, expressed their dissatisfaction with the amendment.

The three other bills which were up for third reading were deferred until 2 o'clock this afternoon. They were S. B. 73, which is to permit certain school improvements to be made by supervisors of Maui, and H. B. 123, and an act to create counties in the territory, and H. B. 129, an act to increase the salary of the deputy sheriff of Puna.

"The Merchant of Venice" in two reels will be the big feature at the Popular theater tonight and tomorrow night. This popular Shakespeare's drama will no doubt draw crowded houses as it has never been shown on the screen here. The prices of admission are 10 and 15c.

## EXPERT URGES GERMAN PLAN COMPENSATION

George X. Wendling Gives Details of Workmen's Compensation Legislation

George X. Wendling, president of the California Pine Box & Lumber Company, and now in this city, is regarded as one of the country's experts in workmen's compensation and employers' liability insurance, and with this question before the present legislature, an address delivered by him before the National Lumber Manufacturers' association is of unusual interest.

Mr. Wendling strongly opposes the American plan, and employers' liability in general, which he calls "experimental" and as strongly advocates the German plan. In his address he went into both plans thoroughly, saying in part:

The German government has instituted a process by which employers and employees administer their accident insurance fund, which in our country could be administered by an insurance commission which should have authority to rate each hazard of every nature and character known to experience, to establish uniform compensation for the injuries sustained. For example, the employee is a workman operating a machinist's lathe, and the insurance rate is fixed at 1/2 of 1 per cent on the monthly pay roll; thus, if the wage is \$4 a day, equals for 25 days \$100; 1/2 of 1 per cent equals 50 cents a month. The employee pays one-fourth as much, equals 12 1/2 cents a month. Fund remitted monthly to the state treasurer for one man's wage, including employer's share, \$24 1/2 cents a month.

The fund thus created is remitted to the state treasurer monthly from all the industries in the state. It is beyond the control of corporations, firms and individuals, and is useful only in case of injury; the employee does not look to the employer, but both employer and employee look to the solvent fund for relief when the workman is injured—the time of his greatest need.

**Classification of Risks.**  
"All kinds of work have been classified and rated about 10 per cent, above actual needs, subject to such annual change in ratings as may be found necessary by experience, and the burden is thus placed upon both the employer and employee in a manner so just and equitable that the system is gladly welcomed by both. It provides the cheapest possible cost of industrial accident insurance for the workman, encourages both employer and employee to strive for the greatest safety in the workshop, thereby reducing the cost of insurance to both employer and employee to the lowest minimum and making for the maximum of efficiency, and enabling both workman and employer to operate in that intimate harmony so necessary to success. What is the argument? What is the proof? And what are the answers?"

**Causes of Accidents.**  
"The experience of the Germans indicates that seventeen per cent, plus of accidents are caused by the carelessness of employers, twenty-nine per cent plus of accidents are caused by the carelessness of the employees and ten per cent plus to the fault of employer and employee jointly, and forty-three per cent plus to the hazard of the industry."

"Hence it follows that if the employer causes seventeen per cent plus of the accidents and stands seventy-five per cent of the amount paid into the fund, and the employee causes twenty-nine per cent plus of the accidents and remits through his employer one-fourth as much, that the employer bears a disproportionately heavier burden than the employee, but both have performed an agreed duty and all is well. When an accident occurs this is what happens:

**Serious Defects in American Experimental Methods.**  
"Our methods generally contain, among other serious defects, the particular one that, in the case of the death of the workman, the claims against the employer may run in favor of the widow and the orphan for a period not exceeding five to fifteen years; generally speaking, the object being to properly care for the widow and the children of tender years. All well intended, but how does it work out? Let us see.


"1. The employer is vastly responsible and a permanent concern—all is well.

"2. The employer is small—business gets bad—the firm fails because an insolvent debtor; widow and orphan are out in cold.

"3. Firm wants to retire from business—compensation outstanding to widow and orphan prevents. House may not be quite highly commercially moral; outstanding claim or claims large, assets begin to disappear, house makes an assignment, widow or widows and orphans cannot collect; again Germany, by her large experience and scientific methods, proves the soundness of her workmen's compensation laws.

**Mexican in with Mainland Freight.**  
Cargo from the east coast of the United States by the way of the isthmus of Tehuantepec arrived this afternoon in the American-Hawaiian freighter Mexican. This vessel carries in addition to transhipped cargo from Salina Cruz, merchandise and supplies loaded at San Francisco and Puget Sound ports.

The Mexican was sighted off Koko Head shortly before 2 o'clock and will be brought to a berth at the railway wharf. The Mexican is to take on sugar at several island ports before returning to Salina Cruz.



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THE CLARION



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Fuller's Pure Prepared Paint"

Lewers & Cooke

will tell you why.

**WATERFRONT NOTES**

**Sugar Mill Machinery for Manchuria**  
The Pacific Mail liner Manchuria is to carry a line of sugar milling machinery on occasion of a visit from that vessel at this port on or about April 15. A mill is now under construction at the Honolulu Iron Works which is destined for San Carlos, in the Southern Philippines. The machinery will be taken to the islands in the Manchuria. The vessel may remain here for several days pending the loading of the cargo.

**Much Explosives on Andrew Welch.**  
The bark Andrew Welch practically represents an immense floating bomb, as she now lies at a berth at Richard street wharf, where shipments of explosives are to be discharged. The vessel brought distillate, dynamite, giant powder, nitro-glycerine and just plain ordinary garden variety of powder.

**Harbor Master Foster is anxious** that the explosive be discharged and sent to the proper warehouses, as the vessel must remove to the stream after nightfall should the dangerous cargo remain on board.

The members of the Laeti Club have issued invitations for a masquerade dance to be given at the Outrigger club on the evening of Saturday, March 23. The committee in charge of the affair is composed of Miss Edith Pratt, Miss Adele Wicks, Alfred E. Finkler, Foster Davis and Frank L. James. The tickets are one dollar.

Armed with rules and measuring boards, the road committee of the board of supervisors yesterday made an investigation of the new paving which is being laid in King street between Nuuanu and Richards. This investigation was made as the result of a rumor that the rock base, which the bitulithic paving contractors are now laying, was scant measure. The paving contract calls for a six-inch rock base and bitulithic surface when rolled and in nearly every step of the investigation yesterday the members of the committee found that there was but a scant deposit of rock upon the sub-base of the old material which had been rolled down. The contract calls for a two-inch bitulithic surface. Following the discovery by the committee the paving company made new measurements and added to the rock filling with new material.

**25 CENT "DANDERINE" FOR FALLING HAIR AND DANDRUFF—GROWS HAIR**

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Thin, brittle, colorless and scraggy hair is mute evidence of a neglected scalp; of dandruff—that awful scurf. There is nothing so destructive to the hair as dandruff. It robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life; eventually producing a feverishness and itching of the scalp, which if not remedied causes the hair roots to shrink, loosen and die—then the hair falls out fast.

A little Danderine tonight—now—anytime—will surely save your hair. Get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter, and after the first application you will say it was the best investment you ever made. Your hair will immediately take on that life, lustre and luxuriance which is so beautiful. It will become wavy and fluffy and have the appearance of abundance; an incomparable gloss and softness, but what will please you most will be after just a few weeks' use, when you will actually see a lot of fine, downy hair—new hair—growing all over the scalp.—advertisement.



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Sanatogen's purpose is definite—to overcome the ravages of nerve-tire—sleeplessness, debility, dyspepsia, lowered physical and mental tone—due to overwork, worry or illness. And it has been the experience of multitudes of grateful men and women that Sanatogen does achieve remarkable results—that it does rejuvenate the nervous system and enable it to meet the trying strains and pressure of modern life.

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Rear Admiral U. S. Navy and Pres. Geo. Washington University, writes: "Some time ago my physician recommended Sanatogen to be used in my family. After giving it a fair trial, I am thoroughly convinced it is most excellent for the nerves and an invigorating food tonic."